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formed permanent settlement here." "Taken all together, the bird life of Point Pelee, the islands adjoining and the opposite American shore forms a subject of absorbing interest and ground where migrational phenomena of the Great Lakes can perhaps be studied to better advantage than anywhere else in this section."

In an introduction of about ten pages the location and the physical and biotic conditions of the locality are described in detail, following which is an extensively annotated list of 209 species positively identified as occurring in this limited area. Supplemental notes follow, with comment on hypothetical migration routes.

The list is based on the combined "Notes of the members of the Great Lakes Ornithological Club, a small organization formed for the purpose of coöperation and intensive study of the birds of the Great Lakes Region," the observers particularly mentioned including, besides the authors, W. E. Saunders, J. H. Fleming, A. B. Klugh, J. E. Keays, and others.—J. A. A.

Rockwell on the Birds of Mesa County, Colorado.¹—This carefully compiled list¹ "includes 203 species, 159 of which have been definitely recorded for Mesa County, while the remaining 44 species . . . will probably be reported from there in the future." They are wide-ranging species, included on the basis of their known occurrence in contiguous districts, and are distinguished by being printed in smaller type than the others. The list is based primarily on the author's knowledge of the birds of the county gained during a residence there of two entire years and portions of six others, his observations being supplemented by information contributed by a considerable number of other observers, as duly accredited in the list. The list is offered as a "purely preliminary" one, but forms a very substantial basis for future additions. The nomenclature is only in part brought down to the basis of A. O. U. Fourteenth Supplement, which possibly was not available at the time the list went to press.—J. J. A.

Bryan on the Birds of Molokai.²—This paper is the outcome of a collecting trip in the mountains of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, during two months in 1907 (April 15–June 15), for the purpose of obtaining material for the Bishop Museum. One of the primary objects of the expedition was to secure specimens of the Hoa or Black Mamo (*Drepanorhamphus funereus*), the search for which proved successful, three specimens being obtained, although it has of late been supposed to be extinct. There is also a long

¹ An Annotated List of the Birds of Mesa County, Colorado. By Robert B. Rockwell. The Condor, Vol. X, No. 4, July–August, 1908, pp. 152–180, 2 maps, and 9 half-tone illustrations.

² Some Birds of Molokai. By Wm. Alanson Bryan, formerly Curator of Ornithology and Taxidermist in the Bishop Museum. Occas. Papers of the B. P. Bishop Museum, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1908, pp. 43–86, with a map and 7 half-tone full-page illustrations.

account of the rare *Æstelata sandwichensis*, known previously from one young and two adult specimens, of which Mr. Bryan found a colony and secured a large series of adults, of which measurements are given of eight males and twelve females. Although closely related to *Æstelata phaeopygia* of the Galapagos Islands, it proves to be somewhat smaller, with a slenderer bill and slightly different in color. Mr. Bryan's annotated list of 28 species contains many important notes on other rare species, and one — *Phæornis rutha* — is described as new. — J. A. A.

Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies for 1908.¹

— The fourth annual report of the President, William Dutcher, occupies about fifty pages of the November–December number of 'Bird-Lore' for 1908, and contains the 'President's Address' (pp. 277–284), the Report of the Secretary' (pp. 284–287), 'Reports of Field Agents' (288–295), 'State Audubon Reports' (pp. 296–318), a List of the Officers and Members (pp. 319–325), and the Report of the Treasurer (pp. 326–329).

As stated by the President: "What this Association has accomplished during the few years of its existence speaks for itself, and it may be truly said, I think, that very few organizations of a mixed character, such as the National Association, which is partly philanthropic and esthetic, but mostly economic, have made such great strides in the estimation of the public, as well as in benefits conferred on the citizens of the country. When our work was started, there were few laws for the protection of wild birds and animals, especially those that are beneficial to agriculture and forestry; to-day this condition is entirely changed. Further, a sentiment for the protection of wild life could hardly be said to exist; to-day such a sentiment is widespread and is fast growing, owing to the educational work of the Audubon Societies through the press and by illustrated leaflets. What has been accomplished is a monument to the faithful and intelligent work of a few hundred people scattered throughout the country. To-day. I can point with pride to a strong and thoroughly equipped organization, virile and full of activity and promise for the future outcome of the work of the National and State Audubon Members."

The address then discusses plans of work for the future, and deals, first, with the subject of ways and means, in connection with the work to be accomplished. The income of the Association goes but a short way in meeting the legitimate demands upon it, and an appeal is made for its increase. Then are explained the educational measures employed, which include lectures, leaflets, and the public press. Also the legislative work, which is of the highest importance and entails a considerable outlay of funds, as when an important bill is under consideration, "a representative of the Association must be present at the hearing and speak for or against it." "In the matter of bird legislation, there is no resting-place; the only price of satisfactory bird protection is eternal watching of legislatures, for in an

¹ Bird-Lore, Vol. X, 1908, pp. 277–329, with several half-tone plates.